The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,325.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
including postage	,,	36 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	,,	2 8
Third Ditto	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,,	

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences.Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

MYER—May 13th, at Worlee, the wife of Mr. G. Myer, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

Births.

SYKES—May 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of George S. Sykes, of a son.

Marriage.

LATAPIE—AUBERT—May 10th, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Father Iga. Carbonnelle, E. D. Latapie, Esq., to Marie Laure, second daughter of the late J. B. Aubert, Esq.

Deaths.

MEDLICOTT—May 9th, at 17, London Street, Mr. Joseph George Medlicott, Inspector of Schools, aged 42 years.

D'ELBOUX—May 14th, Mrs. Isabella Adela Emma Franciska Xaviria D'Elboux, wife of Captain F. J. D'Elboux, aged 18 years, 8 months, and 26 days.

MADRAS.

Marriage.

FREEMAN—COPP—May 17th, by Special Licence, at the Green Hill Church, Shervaroy Hills Mr. W. Freeman, Madras Railway, to Miss Emily Frances, 2nd daughter of the late George Copp, Esq., of Salem.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
,, Kuweit	22nd ,,	,, Bushire	23rd 6th
,, B. Abbas	11th 25th	,, Lingah	4th 18th
,, Lingah	28th ,,	,, B. Abbas	12th ,,
,, Bushire	29th ,,	,, Muscat	13th 27th
Arrive Bussorah	2nd 16th	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched as above on 2nd June.

N.B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ..... 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, T. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

Both the Steamers (Nos. 1 and 2) have been built at Barrow-in-Furness, and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning. This is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
,, Carwar	2 16	,, Negapatam	4 18
,, Narrakal	3 17	,, Tuticorin	5 19
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Colombo	6 20
,, Colombo	21	,, Galle	7 21
,, Galle	22	,, Colombo	8 22
,, Negapatam	10 24	,, Negapatam	11 25
,, Madras	11 26	,, Madras	12 26
,, Coconada	30	,, Coconada	14 29
,, Vizagapatam	31	,, Vizagapatam	15 30
,, Bimlipatam	1	,, Bimlipatam	16 1
,, Calcutta	3	,, Carwar	19 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 5	Arrive Bombay	3 5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. MCKERRIDALL, will be despatched as above on the 1st June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Seapore, and proceed by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Cochin	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Beypore	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Calicut	Sunday.	Calicut	Sunday.
Tellicherry	Monday.	Tellicherry	Monday.
Cannanore	Monday.	Cannanore	Monday.
Mangalore	Tuesday.	Mangalore	Tuesday.
Coompta	Wednesday.	Coompta	Wednesday.
Carwar	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Goa	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Vingoria	Thursday.	Vingoria	Thursday.
Ratnagherry	Thursday.	Ratnagherry	Thursday.
Caranja	Friday.	Caranja	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUVRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 26th May, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply at the undermentioned times across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Borce Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	0 8	3 0	5 0	5 0
Second Class	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Borce Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowki" in the Borce Bunder.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

From Bhownuggur.	From Surat.
April 19th, Thursday.	April 20th, Friday.
,, 18th, Wednesday.	,, 21st, Saturday.
,, 24th, Tuesday.	,, 27th, Friday.
,, 30th, Monday.	May 7th, Monday.
May 6th, Sunday.	,, 9th, Wednesday.
,, 12th, Saturday.	,, 14th, Tuesday.
,, 18th, Friday.	,, 21st, Monday.
,, 24th, Thursday.	,, 27th, Sunday.
,, 30th, Wednesday.	June 2nd, Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively. VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR,

For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to depatch Boats as soon to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Premchand Roychand*, Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th May 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, Foras Road, Byculla.—Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to inform their friends and the public that they will commence business, from the 1st proximo, as Iron and Brass Founders, Engineers, Hydraulic Press and Pump Manufacturers and General Ship Smiths, on the above premises, formerly carried on by Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee. Orders may be addressed to the Works or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., 1 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—All Contributions intended for No. VIII. of "PUNCH IN INDIA" to be published on the 1st of June, should reach this Office not later than the 25th inst.

Bombay Gazette Office, 19th May.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—Mrs. J. Gayeor.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first rate Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.

A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.

18th May 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY the 25th instant, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co., Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—A sound English Education. Abstract and applied Sciences. The Sacred and Classical Languages. The Vernaculars of the Presidency. Vocal Music and Drawing. Mental, Moral, and Physical Training. Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality. For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Quotation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

पोर्ट कानींग लाड इनवेस्टमेंट, रेकमे मेशन, आड डाक कपनीं (लीमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.

Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.

By order of the Directors, RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE" CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,

MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and Mourning orders promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March* to 1st *November*.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, being the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Officiating Manager.
For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East,
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of L., L., and China,
C. S. CRAIG, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. G. MARSHALL, Acting Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited),
C. F. POULTON, Sub-Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
C. BERESFORD, Deputy Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
For the Royal Bank of India,
JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
MORRISON, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
L. J. MULLINS, pro. Manager.
For the East India Bank,
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, pro. Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited),
D. McCULLOCH, Manager.
For the London Bombay and Mediterranean Bank (Ld),
THOS. DUNNE, pro. Manager.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council in India, and in the matter of CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and divided in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY will be held at the Office of the Esk India Bank, No. 4, Bombay Row, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th of May Instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estates and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 18th May 1866.

C. LEGGETT, Solicitor for Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I have this day commenced Business as a TAILOR and GENERAL OUTFITTER, under the style and firm of J. C. STEWART & Co., in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Rosselett & Co., Meadow Street. J. C STEWART.

17th May 1866.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTUNE GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. GRANT, Saddler, Fort, Bombay.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable, either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 15th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE, Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received up to noon of the 31st May, by the Marine Storekeeper, for the supply of the undermentioned TIMBER (which should be of the best description) for Dock Yard purposes, within the time specified viz:—

Plank Teak Southern.

1st sort—13 to 16	guz long, 7 to 13	in. broad, and 4 to 8 in. thick, more or less	500 in No.
2nd sort—10½ to 12½	guz long, 10 to 12½	in. broad, and 2½ in. to 3½ thick, more or less	800 in No.
3rd sort—6½ to 10½	guz long, 8 to 9½	in. broad, and 2 to 2½ in. thick, more or less	1,000 in. No.
		Total...	2,300 in No.

Plank, Jungly, from 20 to 25 feet long, 2 to 2½ in. thick, and 9 to 15 inches, broad, 2,000 in No.

Ouse Plank, 2,300 Gulsun Teak Planks, 100 of each sort should be supplied within the first month, 200 more of each sort in the following month, and the rest within six months after the date of the acceptance of the Tender, Jungly Planks included.

Also the following:—

To be supplied within 90 days.

Planks, Moulmain, from 9 to 10 feet long, 12 in. wide, and 4 in. thick	375 in No.
Do. do. 23 to 28 feet long, 12 in. wide, and 4½ in. thick	500 in No.
Do. do. 15 to 19 feet long, 8 in. wide, and 2½ in. thick	825 in No.

ALSO

275 Moulmain Planks, 20 to 30 feet long, 8 to 9 in. wide, 4 in. thick, to be supplied within 30 days.

Tenders will be opened by the Marine Storekeeper not later than noon of the 31st May in presence of the Tenderers, who are to openly bid for the same, they must deposit 2½ per cent on the value of the articles that they May tender for as earnest money.

After opening the Tenders the Deposit Money will be returned, except that of the successful Tenders, which will be retained until the supplies are completed.

Payments will be made by the Accountant General immediately after completion of the delivery of the supplies on presentation of Bills and Vouchers, and the Tenderer's Securities will be returned to him immediately on the completion of the supplies.

Tenders will be received for the supply of any one kind of the Timbers above specified, or all, to be completed within the time above mentioned. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 21st May 1866.

TO THE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS, Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association, we, the undersigned, Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), representing in the aggregate more than one-tenth of the Shares of the Company, and having been such registered proprietors for a period of not less than three months) request you will be so good as to convene, within 20 days after the receipt of this requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing the following Resolutions:—

First.—That the Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share now made is inopportune, as also in breach of the pledge given by the Directors to the Shareholders at the General Meeting of the 1st December 1865, to the effect that the financial requirements of the Company to their fullest extent for the next six months certain shall be duly met without any necessity of applying to Shareholders for a Second Call, and therefore that such Second Call should be withdrawn.

Second.—That considering the financial position of the Company, as well as the critical state of the Bombay money market, all works should be suspended for the present.

Third.—To take into consideration the late appointments of Directors and Secretaries and Treasurers.

We are, yours obediently,

Jehanglier Bomanjee.
H. Wilson.
Charles Iggulden.
Munjee Nursey.
Edwin Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
For the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited),
Nanabhoy Sorabjee, Secretary.
For the Imperial Banking and Trading Company,
Merwanjee Framjee & Co., Treasurers & Managers.
Merwanjee Framjee.
Naserwanjee Dinshawjee Syer.
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta.
Dorabjee Framjee Panday.
Dewchund Nanjee.
Tulbuckchund Hookoomchund.
Tapidas Vurjdas.
Davidas Hargovundass.
Govind Seungdhur.
E. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
For the Grand Finance Company,
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Manager.
For the Central India Finl. Corpn., under Liquidation,
M. Roonan.
Nusserwanjee Buttonjee Tatta.
Callianjee Mohundass.
P. E. Bendir.
Govind Balchrishna.

Bombay, 12th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

DEAR SIRS,—The undersigned request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the proposals mentioned hereinafter.

We request you also to prepare and circulate as soon as possible a general statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company for the information and guidance of the Shareholders in their deliberations.

Further we beg, that on receipt of this requisition, you will withdraw the Notice of the Second Call until after we have had an opportunity of deliberating on the affairs of the Company at the said Meeting.

The Resolutions which we propose are:—

1st. That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payments required.

2nd. That a Committee be appointed to negociate with the Government as vendors of the Land to urge the loss of public interests which would be the consequence of the suspension or abandonment of the works of public utility which are now being carried on, and endeavour to arrange for a deferred payment secured if necessary by debentures on the Land and Works.

3rd. That the feasibility by making payment by debenture of any further debts of the Company for fixed property be considered.

4th. In case the above Resolutions be not carried, the proposition of winding up the Company voluntarily be considered, and, if carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

We are, dear Sirs, your obedient Servants,

E. Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
Hormasjee Pestonjee Framjee.
For the Asiatic Financial Association, in Liquidation,
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, } Liquidators.
G. R. Wilson,
Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
Lovel John Mullins, pro Manager.
Premchund Roychund.

Bombay, May, 1866.

With reference to the above requisition the Directors have much pleasure in convening an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors, MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th May 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—The Office of the Official Liquidator has THIS DAY been REMOVED into the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATIONS BUILDING in the *Elphinstone Circle*.

A. C. GUMPERT, Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 15th May 1866.

NOTICE.—I beg to announce that I continue in business as MERCHANT and AGENT as heretofore, under my own name and for my sole account; and that I have authorised Mr. EMIL MEIDINGER to sign for me *per procuration*.

A. C. GUMPERT.

Asiatic Bank's Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th May 1866.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

J. L. BRODIE, W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co. 13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E. No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order. Medow Street, Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL, DENTIST.

No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.

At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—DEBENTURES TO LET.—There are several large GODOWNS at Elphinstone Bunder to let, well adapted for stowing Cotton during the Monsoon. For Rent &c. apply to Mr. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneveas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators. D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) —NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the 2nd and 3rd Calls now overdue on the undermentioned Shares be paid with Interest thereon, on or before the 31st instant, the same will be absolutely forfeited, viz.:—

	No. of Shares.
Edmund Burke, (Deceased)	3
Bomanjee Shapoorjee	1
Harree, John, Capt. (Deceased)	12
Cowasjee Nowrojee	1
Edulje	1
Meerzan Hossein	1
Ranchunder Bapoojee	1
Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy	2
Sorabjee Nowrojee	1
Verraij, A. (Deceased)	3
Wittoba Pandoorung	1
	27

By order of the Board, W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th May 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been abolished, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—

VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, ghurawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).

In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will be to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Bombay Bank shares advanced from 5 discount to ½ discount; Back-bays close at 3,000; Elphinstones 660; New Do. 50; Mazagons 250; Freres 115; United Victorias 1,225 per share; Commercials 50 discount; Old Financials 16 discount. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight.	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits ...	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s. 2d. nominal.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	Do. do. ...	98¾
Madras	60 Do. do. ...	98¾
China	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Bonds	...	Rs. 88
,, ,, Sicca ,, Loan 1832-33	...	,, 93
,, ,, Co.'s ,, ,, 1835-36	...	,, ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	...	,, 84½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	...	,, ,,
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	104 pm. ,, 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	...	,, ,, Par.
Five and a half per cent.	...	,, ,, 108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	Rs. 16-2-0
Bank of England Notes	...	,, 225
Spanish Doblons	...	,, 292
Carolus	...	,, 296
Mexican Dollars	...	,, 230
German Crowns	...	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	...	,, 225
Bar Silver	...	,, 214
Gold Leaf	...	,, 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 21st May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	,, 270 to 275
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New) ...	,, 275 to 280
Surat and Broach (New) ...	,, 260 to 265
Verdhooje (New) ...	,, 252 to 255
Veyraul (New) ...	,, 242 to 245
Khandeish (New) ...	,, 235 to 240
Dharwar (new rooted) ...	,, 310 to 315
Ringhunghaut (New) ...	,, 300 to 305
Oomrawuttee Ackola (New) ...	,, 270 to 275

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

For the greater part of the week under review telegraphic communication has been stopped by an interruption on the line beyond Bagdad, which is not yet fairly removed. Very detailed subscription messages to the 11th and 12th inst. came to hand on Monday morning, from the latter of which it would appear that matters have taken a turn for the better, the market on that day being said to have opened with a decided improvement in tone with Fair Dhollera at 9d. to 9¾d. Much anxiety, however, still exists in the money market, and the Bank rate had been raised to 10 per cent.

Piece Goods.—This market has again been very depressed during the week, and sales are reported at even lower prices than in the previous week. Transactions are trifling, but the approach of the rains and the probability that home values have now reached their lowest for the present, may possibly stimulate a rather better demand during the ensuing week. Latest reported sales include 40 inch 7 lb. Shirtings at Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 6-10; 8¼ lbs. Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-8. T. Cloths, 4 lbs. at Rs. 3-2, 6 lbs. at Rs. 4-11, and 7 lbs. Rs. 5-12. Twist has been rather stronger in the last few days, 30's Water realizing 15½ to 16 annas and 40's Mule 15¼ annas.

Cotton has been inactive for the greater part of the week, one or two purchases in the early part of it forming the chief transactions. The want of telegrams at one time caused the market to be rather firmer, and prices throughout have been well maintained, notwithstanding the extremely limited amount of business going on. Shipments aggregate 23,558 bales against 30,400 bales last week. We quote Dhollera Rs. 275, Broach Rs. 260, Oomrawuttee Rs. 265, Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 290, Bhownuggur Rs. 270 to 275.

Freights have again experienced a decline, and although our tonnage is undergoing considerable reduction from the clearances which are daily taking place, there is little hope of immediate improvement. No rather anticipate even lower quotations than those now ruling, as charterers will be anxious to fill up as quickly as possible before the rains commence. We quote:—Beginning ships 15s. to 20s.; Going ships, Wood, 22s. 6d.: Iron, 25s. to 27s. 6d.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance ...	Increase ...	Rs. 6,51,045
Deposits at Head Offices ...	Decrease ...	,, 5,24,951
Deposits at Branches ...	Increase ...	,, 1,88,534
Loans at H. O and Branches ...	Decrease ...	,, 82,200
Credit Accounts do. do. ...	Increase ...	,, 26,79,749
Bills Discounted do. do. ...	Decrease ...	,, 5,96,457
Balances with Agents ...	Decrease ...	,, 1,96,196
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O ...	Decrease ...	,, 31,79,724
Do. do. at Branches ...	Increase ...	,, 6,01,302

Money.—The past week has again been one of considerable anxiety to those connected with our monetary institutions, and the demand for money has in some quarters been heavy. Applications for assistance have been made to the Bank of Bombay to rather a large amount, and the promptitude with which these have been responded to, has afforded considerable relief, while it has at the same time helped to produce a feeling of greater confidence generally. The Bank Return for the week ending on Saturday, as might be expected, is less favourable, the decrease in the Head Office Cash Balance exceeding 31 lacs. It will be noticed that in the Bank's Deposits there is, comparatively speaking, only a small reduction, while in Credit Accounts there is an increase of nearly 27 lacs, thus showing that although the demands for assistance have been heavy, the call upon the Bank by depositors has been on a small scale. In Loans and Discounts there is a decrease of nearly 7 lacs, which has enabled the Bank to increase Cash at the Branches by 8 lacs. The Treasury Balance has been increased 6½ lacs during the week, the Government Reserve being now 66 lacs.

The failures which have already taken place, and the rumours afloat as to other parties who are likely also to succumb, are not in their nature calculated to impart a cheerful tone to those who by such failures have already sustained losses, or by such rumours are in anticipation of them. We presume most, if not all of our Banks, are sufferers to a greater or less extent by the failures which have taken place, but we trust these losses will not induce them to withhold timely aid from parties who, although perfectly solvent, may be in want of temporary assistance. Such a course would only result in further failures and losses which might otherwise be avoided.

Government Securities continue in good demand and prices well supported, with the exception of Fours which are lower. We quote Fours 84½, Fives 103, Fives and Half 108¾.

Exchange.—Business is still checked by the unfavourable advices we have received, and transactions during the week aggregate only a small amount. We quote yesterday's rates as follows:—Bank 2s. 1¾d., Credits 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 15/16d., Documents 2s. 2d. nominal. On Calcutta we quote sight 100, 60 days 98¼, and on China Rs. 214 for 60 day Bills.

Shares.—The market at first was exceedingly depressed, but a slight improvement has since manifested itself; the business, however, is only trifling, and chiefly confined, in Land Shares, to Elphinstones and Victorias. For Back Bays the request is dormant. Commercials and Old Financials are latterly a shade firmer. Yesterday some activity was noticeable, and Bank of Bombay advanced to par; other quotations will be found below:—

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Phillips, Captain A., Marine Battalion, on leave, from Matheran.
Holland, Major, Staff, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 22.

Barrow, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Rifles, on leave, to Matheran.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.
22 Margitred Family ... ...Kolluck ... ...Bushire, May 6.
Kurrachee (s) ... ...Cottier ... ...Kurrachee, May 20.
Strongbow (s) ... ...Dixon ... ...Liverpool, Jan. 23.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.
22 Queen of India ... ...Grainger ... ...Liverpool.
Beckerdaez Anbadjee ... ...Mossop ... ...Liverpool.
Arabiary ... ...Hen-kes ... ...Calcutta.
Glanctir ... ...Lemegrosse ... ...Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Ship *Gazelle*, Huthwaite, bound to Colombo.
Brig *Mahomed Ebrim Ally*, Mohede, bound to Colombo.
Brig Grand vs. Cole & Co. *Nubia*, Gaby, bound to Aden and Suez.

The R. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Ava*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

DEPARTURES.—May 16th, steamer *Bombay Castle*, and ship *Latona*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—May 16th, French steamer *Bryanthi*, from Galle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,..... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES,..... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,
CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:
AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that Mr. HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT will sign our Firm from this date.
WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd May 1866.

THE PRICE OF ICE, at the Government Ice House, Apollo Street, is this day reduced to HALF A SEER per pound.
JAMES REYNELL, Superintendent.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

FRESH SUPPLY OF APPLES.—JUST LANDED and FOR SALE at the Government Ice House, a fresh supply of AMERICAN APPLES.
JAMES REYNELL, Superintendent.
23rd May 1866.

COALS.—The Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited) is now prepared to enter into CONTRACT for the LANDING and STACKING of COALS on any of the Bunders at Rs. 2 per ton. Apply at the Company's Offices, Graham's Building, Fort.

LOST, two GOLD LOCKETS (one with Portraits) and one GOLD KEY. Whoever will bring the same to Messrs. KEIR, RAMSDEN, & PRESCOTT, Offices Apollo Street, Fort, shall receive FIVE RUPEES REWARD.

TO LET, GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow in No. 5, Mazagon Dockyard Lane, near sea side, fit for a Family or 4 Bachelors. Rent Rs. 60 per month. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by COLONEL SHAW. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—TO LET, (from the 1st proximo), the FIRST STOREY of the House, No. 1, Oak Lane. Apply for particulars of Rent, &c. at the premises.
Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 23rd May 1866.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, BOOKSELLERS, &C., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The Offices of the Association will be closed on THURSDAY the 24th instant, on account of the Queen's Birthday.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May 1866.

FOR SALE, at Pallonjee's Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla—
1 Double-barrel Gun, Breach-loader, by White and Thompson, of Birmingham, Bore 12, in excellent order... ... ... Price Rs. 250
1 5 barrel Revolver, quite new, in oak case, with apparatus complete 100
1 3¼ inch Portrait Lense, by Ross of London, with a set of Waterhouse Diaphragms.
1 Do. Landscape Lense, by Lereburn.
1 Teakwood Camera, made to fit both Lenses.
A lot of Photographic Chemicals, selected by one of the best Photographers in Regent Street, London.
The whole of the Apparatus and Chemicals will be sold A BARGAIN, and can be seen at any time at the above named Hotel, on application to the MANAGER.

CONTRACTORS' TOOLS—
Round and Octagon Cast Steel for Drills.
Pickaxes and Hoes.
Crabs and Winches, Lifting Blocks and Chains.
"Henderson's" Patent Derrick Cranes.
Portable and Fixed Steam Steam Engines and Boilers.
Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay.
English Leather Belting.
Lead Pipe, ¾ inch to 1½ inch bore.
Daily expected to arrive, per *Rathfern*,
A 5 ton Travelling Steam Crane, by J. Taylor & Son, Liverpool.
Price Lists may be had on application to
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 22nd May 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MERWANJEE FRAMJEE SETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy; at Kurrachee under the name, style, and firm of Messieurs Merwanjee Jamsetjee and Company; and at London under the name, style, and firm of Messieurs S. P. Framjee and Company.

IN pursuance of Advertisements which appeared in accordance with the provisions of said Act in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Jami-Jamsheed*, and the *Bombay Summachar*, a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jamsetjee, trading as aforesaid, was held on MONDAY the 21st day of May 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Central Bank of Western India, in Meadow Street, when a large proportion of Creditors being present, William Sim, Esquire, was called to the chair, and having taken the chair accordingly, the following Resolutions were duly proposed, seconded, and carried:—

1. That the Estates of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jamsetjee, trading as aforesaid, and lately trading under the same name in Kurrachee as Merwanjee Jamsetjee and Company, and in London as S. P. Framjee and Company, ought be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the Court for the purpose.

2. That Messieurs Rowland Hamilton, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, and Sewjee Welljee be appointed Trustees.

3. That a remuneration to the Trustees at the rate of Rupees two and a half per cent upon the assets realized be paid to them for their trouble, and that no security be required from the said Trustees.
WM. SIM,
22nd May 1866. Chairman of the Meeting.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 9 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. on the 30th idem.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Tuesday ... ...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	23	Saturn on the Meridian at 19 m.	5 24	6 28	5 57	6 33	
Thurs.	24	Birth of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 27	7 5	7 35	
Fri.	25	Mars rises at 3-1 A.M.	5 24	6 29	8 6	8 39	
Sat.	26	Venus sets at 8h. 19m. P.M	5 24	6 29	8 54	9 21	
Sun.	27	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 30	9 38	9 58	
Mon.	28	Mercury rises at 5-1 A.M.	5 23	6 30	10 17	10 36	
Tues.	29	Day breaks at 4-12 A.M.	5 23	6 31	10 55	11 12	

Full Moon, May 29th, 7.

NOW READY.
No. VII. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
CARTOON—Late Financial Reform.
HALF SHEET—The March of Intellect.
QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spoonington and Miss Gushley.
QUARTER SHEET—The Professor of Electro-Biology non-plus'd for once!
The Local before and after Sir C. W.'s resignation.
The Three Borahs.
Mr. P. in L. taking it easy.
A Capital T in perspective for Dave.
And several other Vignettes.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	May 3	KURRACHEE ...	May 15
AGRA ...	May 16	LAHORE ...	May 12
ALLAHABAD ...	May 16	LONDON ...	April 18
AUSTRALIA ...	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS ...	April 18
ALEXANDRIA ...	April 26	MADRAS ...	May 17
BANGALORE ...	May 16	MALTA ...	April 23
CALCUTTA ...	May 15	MERRUT ...	May 15
CAPE ...	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND ...	May 10
CEYLON ...	April 30	OUDH ...	May 16
COCHIN ...	May 15	PENANG ...	April 24
DELHI ...	May 17	PUNJAUB ...	May 12
FRANCE ...	April 19	SUEZ ...	April 23
HONGKONG ...	April 14	SINGAPORE ...	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

THOUGH the Indian public cannot be expected to take any absorbing amount of interest in the progress of the Reform Bill at home, yet there are many of our readers to whom England is something more than a vast cotton factory, and who retain a tender recollection of the old country. To them we need make no apology for entering upon a subject which has been so voluminously handled by the English Press. There are certain points connected with the principle of extension of the Suffrage which we have never seen touched upon either by the speakers in Parliament or by the writers in the journals, and as their omission seems to us to explain, to a great extent, what the real feeling is with regard to the admission of the working classes into the ranks of the electors, we shall enter briefly into the subject.

Those who have read the various speeches in the late debate, will recollect that Mr. Gladstone taxed Mr. Lowe with having stigmatised the working classes as being "ignorant, drunken, violent, and venal." Mr. Lowe was obliged to rise and excitedly repudiate any such sentiments, saying that his expressions were constantly misunderstood and misquoted. Now, this shows the wonderful pressure which is put upon the whole of society at home. We firmly believe that not only does Mr. Lowe really consider that the majority of the working class was aptly described as above by himself, but that nearly the whole of the House of Commons, and nearly all the Press, agree with him, but, for some reason, are afraid to say so. If they did not think so, why should there be any hesitation about admitting the working class as voters? It is to us clear that the opposition, at any rate, hold the working class in very low estimation as regards their character and intelligence. The Government argue, in effect, that but a moderate amount of ignorance and venality is encountered till the seven pounders are passed and the lower ranks are brought into view; the opposition retort that the present rate is low enough, and that any further descent is so far down Avernus. This is the outline of the argument as it stands; and the point chiefly remarkable about it is, the extreme tenderness with which the working classes are treated by both sides in the House and by the Press. The question, apart from party considerations, seems to us to be simple. Bribery and corruption are even now common ingredients in elections. Bribery and corruption are universally condemned. Who are bribed and corrupted? The poorest voters, *i. e.*, the working classes. But who bribes them? Why, the richer; and the briber is as contemptible as the bribed, and as unworthy to be trusted either with a vote or with a seat in Parliament. It is reasonable to suppose that the lower the limit is placed, and the further the voting power is extended to these classes, the greater will the opportunity for bribery and corruption be, but the greater also will be the impossibility of the fortunes of unscrupulous and unprincipled candidates being able to withstand the strain. Mr. Lowe has, indeed, hinted at the extension of the franchise being an extension of the area of bribery, in his famous simile of the Hyperboreans, but the "pressure from without" seems to have deterred him from speaking as freely and clearly as could be wished. The chief arguments against the Reform Bill seem then to be briefly these. Intelligence is required in lawgivers, why then go to ignorance for it? We are doing very well as we are, then why not let well alone? Elections are bad enough now, why make them much worse? The Government reply is of a double character, according to the idiosyncracy of the speaker. Some declaim that justice requires that the interests of all should be equally respected, an argument which culminates in universal suffrage; others produce figures to show that the proposed extension exactly hits off the happy mean; but the stubborn statistics do not quite bear out these statements, and afford a battle-ground on which interminable combats may be fought.

The technical amendment of Lord Grosvenor that the Redistribution of Seats should be first considered, seems to have been thought untenable by nearly all, and was merely used as a stalking horse, under cover of which the Opposition could fire away at the Government Bill. The working of the amendment, if it had been carried, would, of course, have been fatal to the Bill. The reason why Government kept the Redistribution of Seats *in petto* appears to be that all the members whose seats will be imperilled thereby,—and there are many of them,—would be compelled either to vote dead against their own interests or dead against the Bill. Without wishing in the least to detract from the honourable character of the Members of the House of Commons, we may say that human nature is weak, and that where there are so many arguments on both sides, it is but natural to suppose that the bias of self-interest would very frequently cause members to vote with the Opposition.

A curious feature of the struggle is that, while both the House and the Press are wrapped up in it, and full of it to the exclusion of almost all else, the English public do not seem to care about it one way or the other. The general feeling, we believe, to be in favour of Government, because Mr. Gladstone is *facile princeps* in financial matters, and the nation has a well-founded dread of Mr. D'Israeli's budgets, which loom in the future, should Gladstone and the Government go out. This quiescence on the part of the public will readily help us to understand how it is that a subject of such apparently vital importance should have degenerated into a mere party question; for such it undoubtedly is. It at first seems most strange that the millions of intelligent Englishmen who study politics should, without a murmur or remonstrance, acquiesce in a scheme which throws open the gates of Suffrage to a large increase of that class, whose highest merit, in the eyes of many, is their not having responded to Mr. Bright's democratic excitations. The fact is that England is indifferent, because nobody believes that the Bill will make any great difference. The worse the working classes are, that is the more they are venal and drunken, the more will they require to be bribed and treated, and they will not be bribed and treated by one of their own class. They will be represented by gentlemen with scarcely an exception, and the principal difference will be that elections will be rather more expensive than hitherto; because there will be more poor voters to bribe and treat. The members returned will be much the same as at present; here and there, perhaps, a few may enter the House who have had peculiar facilities for becoming acquainted with the wants and circumstances of the working class, and so far the Bill will do good. Its power for harm appears to us to be *nil*, except as far as the actual elections are concerned. We believe this to be the almost universal opinion of the British public, yet the Press (as far as we know) are silent on this view, and so is the House. On a careful review of the circumstances of the career of the Reform Bill, as far as the details are yet known, we think that it is clear that some influence is at work which prevents plain speaking; which hinders men from saying openly what they think, which is that it would be an enormous evil to give the working classes much power in the State, but that, as this Bill is only a sop to Cerberus, it does not signify.

WE hear, says the *Hurkaru*, that the Garrows of independent Tipperah, on the occasion lately of a death among the Chiefs, sacrificed a man and woman, and placed their skulls on the funeral pile of the deceased. The matter has attracted the attention of the Government, and it is to be hoped that this nefarious practice among the hill tribes will soon be prohibited.

WE understand, says the *Athenæum and Daily News*, that the Secretary of State has intimated to the Director General of Telegraphs in India, that the Governors of the several Presidencies, their Private Secretaries, and the Secretaries to Government, are the only parties whose signatures are to be considered a sufficient warrant to pass any official message without further reference. We wonder if this decision is intended to be taken as a silent rebuke to a certain high authority here, whose frequent messages to Simla, from Commissioners, Collectors, Commissioners, officers, (under the command of experienced European officers, to turn out at a moment's warning from a Magistrate of Police or other qualified peace officer. The men warned for this duty are to be prohibited from quitting their beds in consequence of this, the vessel's head was turned round, in order that she might have a fresh start and a fair run between the two light-ships with the engines at full speed. Outside the Prongs a slight swell set in from the south-west, with just enough wind to make it fine-weather sailing. On arrival at the Outer Light the band struck up that inspiriting air, the "Roast Beef of Old England," and all adjourned to tiffin. There were two or three cases of qualmishness at this period, on which the splendid collation provided appeared to have a magical effect. It would be needless, and indeed supererogatory, to describe all the good things with which the long-tables in the saloon were graced, and equally needless to detail the justice done them. The wines were excellent and delightfully cooled, and, contrary to custom, some speechifying took place. At the close of the repast, loud cries arose for Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Nicol & Co., who thereupon stood up and proposed the health of Captain Gaby, commander of the *Nubia*, which was drank with three times three. That gentleman replied briefly and effectively to the honour done him, and hoped that it might be his good fortune to have the pleasure of again meeting his guests on shipboard, and when they were on the way to England. Dr. Collum then gave the health of Captain Henry, but as the band on deck persistently played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," during the whole of Captain Henry's response, we have not the remotest idea of what he said, although, no doubt, what he did say was right and proper. On the band being quieted, Mr. Langdale proposed the health of the P. and O. Co. Why the health of the Company should have been given was a problem, which few present could understand; probably Mr. Langdale meant success to the Company: any way the toast was received enthusiastically. Captain Henry, in reply, stated that the Company commenced and carried on its present service for a considerable period at a loss, and he thought it only fair they should reap a profit after many years' labour in organization, &c. It was a pretty general idea, he said, with people who went into business, that they intended making a profit; and he never heard of a firm or company who went to work with any other intention. For doing this the P. and O. had been pretty considerably abused, but he was happy to say they had survived it in the past, and he hoped they would do so in the future. When the excitement attending this had somewhat subsided, Mr. Gumpert, in his usually happy and humorous style, proposed "The Ladies," calling upon Mr. Orr to respond. That gentleman, if he did not reply in the most effective manner, created a good deal of amusement, and as the band (which always played at the wrong time) struck up "We won't go Home till Morning" in the midst of it, he was ultimately obliged to sit down amid roars of laughter. The "Press" was then given, and after being briefly responded to by a member present, the party adjourned to the deck. During tiffin the steamer had taken another turn in to the Inner Light, and on our arrival on deck was again rounding the Outer Light, from whence we proceeded, it being now past 5 o'clock, in the direction of the Apollo Bunder. So many trial trips have taken place in Bombay, that the subject is almost worn out, and we may say that it is one, however, that it was no exception to those which have gone before, which is saying all that need be said about the matter. The steam-yacht arrived alongside shortly before six, and so the trip ended.

The *Nubia* is, next to the *Simla*, the finest vessel the Company own. She is of 2,095 tons burthen, and driven by oscillating geared engines of 450 horse-power nominal. She has a splendid flush deck, and is altogether as pretty and fine a ship as one would wish to see. Owing to the new bearings getting warm, and to the screw being only partially immersed, no real test of her speed could be obtained on Monday. With the tide slightly in favour, she ran the distance between the two light-ships in 24 minutes 40 seconds, giving a speed of 11·38 knots. The run out on the second occasion was accomplished in 29 minutes 52 seconds, or at the rate of 9·39 knots per hour, with a 2 knot tide, and a strong breeze against her. The quickest trip of the three took place on the returning, when with a light current against, and a light wind in favour, she ran the distance in 24 minutes 20 seconds, being equal to 11·55 knots an hour. The engines worked remarkably well during the day, performing on an average 22½ revolutions per minute, with 16 lbs. of steam to the square inch, and a vacuum of 23½ and 24 in the two engines respectively. It is a curious fact that, whereas at the trial trips of almost all the steamers of the Company they have attained greater speed than when of course it is desirable they should be wondered at neither the *Simla* or *Nubia* came up to anything like what was expected of them. The former vessel has, since she left Bombay after her refit, made some wonderful passages, and as the *Nubia* is *par excellence* the swiftest of the fleet, we may expect to hear of great doings when her machinery gets into good working order. She leaves to-day for Suez, and on arrival there proceeds with the following Calcutta Mail, on which line she will be permanently stationed.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

TUTICORIN, 21st May.
Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Colombo.
BUSHIRE, 20th May.
Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Bombay.
COCONADA, 22nd May.
Steamer *Coringa*, from Masulipatam, in sight.

GOVERNMENT yesterday received a telegram from Galle, dated 1-30 P. M. 21st instant, giving the Heads of Intelligence from the *Home News* of the 26th ultimo, which was placed at the disposal of the Press. The principal items of news have been received by the Indo-European telegraph. We give below the following extracts:—

The Bill for transfer to Government of East Indian military funds read a third time in the House of Lord.

The Fenians had assembled in large numbers on the frontier of New Brunswick: their movements were watched by the British gunboats. Raid expected on the Niagara frontier.

Austria proposed mutual disarmament. Apprehension of war were, however, still entertained in Prussia.

Preparations in Italy were being made for an advance on Venetia.

On election petitions twelve Liberals and two Conservatives were unseated.

BOMBAY.

MR. A. D. ROBERTSON has, it is stated, been appointed Commissioner of Sind.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P.M. yesterday.

IT is asserted that Mr. J. O'Leary has been appointed Acting First Judge of the Small Cause Court in room of Mr. Hore.

THE *Bombay Summachar* learns that Mr. Moroba Canoba, the Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, intends shortly to apply for pension.

MR. JOSEPH KING, Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, has been appointed, as a temporary measure, Under-Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, in room of Mr. Birdwood.

A SALUTE of eleven guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery immediately on the landing of Major General Sir R. W. Honner, K. C. B., who arrived from Kurrachee yesterday evening. A similar salute will also be fired on the occasion of his departure to England by the mail steamer to-morrow morning.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday, per B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Kurrachee*, Capt. Cottier, from Kurrachee:—Major General Sir R. W. Honner, K. C. B.; Captain Campbell; Mr. Alsen; Mrs. and Miss McKenzie and child; Col. Hough; Dr. Defeu; Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and 2 children.

OUR *Overland Summary* (42 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the local and general intelligence of the fortnight, and especially written market and freight reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Imports and Exports, and Freight Markets.

THE following weather report, dated 21st May, was supplied to us yesterday by the Master Attendant's Department:—

Madras—Weather fair, wind southerly.
Galle—Weather fresh, southerly breeze and fine day.
Goa—Weather hot, wind steady from west.
Kolapore—Weather fair, wind light south-west.
Surat—Weather fair and calm.

THIS time last year Bombay was in the midst of an "ice-famine"! What a contrast to the present state of things! We have now two establishments positively inundating this fated city with ice. The old Company (Tudor's) have been selling ice for some days past at two pice per pound, and we now perceive by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., lessees of the Government Ice House, have also reduced their rate to six pies per pound. This certainly is good news for the public.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co's S. S. *Nubia*, Captain Gaby, to Aden and Suez:—

For Aden.—Mr. Holland.
For Suez.
Mr. J. Sands, Mr. W. Wallace,
Mr. Bickersteth.
For Marseilles.
Mr. Rustomjee Ardaseer, Mr. M. M. Devisien,
Wadia and Son, ,, Ardaseer Rustomjee,
Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee.
For Southampton.—Mrs. Sims.

THE intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 21st and 8 P. M. of the 22nd:—From Kurrachee, max. 40 hours 28 minutes, min. 32 hours 2 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 6 hours 34 minutes, min. 1 hour 0 minutes. From Madras, max. 9 hours 17 minutes, min. 0 hour 25 minutes. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th May.* From Continent of Europe 12th May.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 21st,* and Continent of Europe 13th May.

* These dates are given according to the Government Telegraph office report, but are doubtlessly incorrect.

ON the application of Mr. Louis, a case, in which Hurry Jacka charged Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla, with wilfully detaining a certificate of registration of the buttela *Rooparel*, and which came on for hearing at the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee entered the summons to be dismissed, as the complainant failed to make his appearance in support of the information at the time appointed. Mr. Louis assured the Court his client had not the slightest wish to shirk the enquiry, but as, at the request of the complainant, the case had already been postponed, and as it was now half an hour later than the time fixed for the hearing of the summons, he (Mr. Louis) thought it was only due to the Court and to the complainant that the case should be dismissed.

As far as we can understand no messages of a later date from the United Kingdom than the 12th instant have been received in Bombay by the Indo-European Line. On the 17th the daily report issued from the Government Telegraph Office, Bombay, informed us that a telegram dated Kurrachee, May 17th, 12-20 P. M., reported the "through line interrupted beyond Bagdad." In reply to an enquiry which we addressed to the Bombay office yesterday afternoon, as to whether "through communication" was restored, or whether any further information had been received than previously communicated, we received the following reply:—"No further reports has been received from the Indo-European Telegraph since 17th instant, but the messages are received to and fro."

THE following passengers will proceed to-morrow by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Behar*, Captain Blake, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.
Mr. A. F. Wallace, Mr. S. E. Phillips,
Mr. Winterbotham.
For Marseilles.

Mr. M. Hanagar,	Mr. Lidderdale,
,, R. D. McMinn,	,, Macintosh,
,, S. De Closets,	,, H. Stokes,
,, Couvoisier,	Lieut. Poynter,
,, Butler,	Colonel Goldsmid,
Mr. Cowasjee Kaikhusroo Patuck.	
For Southampton.	
Major A. M. Mackenzie,	Mr. T. James,
Mr. R. B. Worthington,	,, and Mrs. Crawford and
Colonel and Mrs. Drury and 2 children,	2 children,
	Lieutenant Colonel D'Oyly
Mrs. Shepherd,	Compton,
Sir R. W. Honner,	Mrs. Hervey,

missing from his letter-book, witness said he believed page 207 had been taken out in consequence of a mistake of the copyist, but he could not explain how page 208 came to be missing. [His Lordship remarked, that as there was no reference to page 208 in the index, it probably contained nothing]. He received nothing for the good-will of his business; [Reid, for several minutes before the party who now conducted it took it up, nothing at all was done in it.

By Mr. Louis—Nothing was done in the coach-building business after July last year. The other business—that of the firm—was stopped about the same time; and no business at all had been done since then. There were certain safes landed *ex-Dhollera* about eight or nine months ago, consigned to him by George Price for sale on commission. They were landed by the captain, and it was, perhaps, a month afterwards when he (witness) heard they had been landed. The landing charges were paid by Shaik Tyeb, to whom the goods were transferred in February or March last; when witness was in gaol. Witness received no commission upon them. [Dr. Reid said it was for Shaik Tyeb that he had been instructed to appear.]

By Mr. Green—The total amount that he had brought to the firm, including the property that had been handed over to the Official Assignee, was Rs. 129,000. When he entered into the partnership he was worth about a lakh and a half;—he meant that his stock in trade and cash in the Bank were of that value, and he did not include shares. Indeed, at that time he had only one share, an unfortunate "Back Bay," which was allotted to him. (A laugh.) He carried on the coach-building business till he was turned out of his premises by the Back Bay Company. That was the ruin of his business for the time, and it was five or six months after that before another place was obtained. At that time the other business was recommended to him by the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jejeebhoy, who was the best friend he had had. His partner and his partner's brother had the management of the new business, and he (witness) did not know till June 1865 that the firm was in a doubtful position.

Mr. Green briefly addressed the Court on behalf of the petitioner.

The Commissioner then said—This is a case in which, I think, the judgment of the Court will be found to turn upon the question whether this insolvent can be said to have been guilty of reckless trading—that is to say, whether he has been guilty of the Act it can be said "that his whole debts so greatly exceed his means of providing payment thereof during the time when the same were in course of being contracted—reference being had to his actual and expected property"—as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same." Now, this is not a case like some which have come before the Court, in which a man starts absolutely without any capital of his own,and upon borrowed money launches out into extensive share speculations: because it is in evidence that this insolvent was at the time that he entered into this share-dealing partnership (for such it really was) a person in the possession, at all events, of about a lakh of rupees:—he says a lakh and a half, but we shall take it that, to the extent of a lakh at any rate, he had *bona fide* property in his hands. Well, then, not content with the profits of his coach-building business, he is induced to enter into a partnership on which this Parsee for the purpose, as it is apparent on the face of his schedule, of launching out into that share speculation in which all Bombay that had capital at its command was absurd enough to engage at that time. The fault was conspicuous, and not a very excusable case: it was a case unfortunately almost universal. And the real question is this, whether a man commencing with a capital of about a lakh, by reason of share speculations comes before the Court burdened with debt to the extent of—what is the whole extent of the debt?

Mr. Green—A little more than three lakhs, and the assets are about two lakhs.

The Commissioner—Whether that constitutes such a case of overtrading, grossly beyond all his actual means or means which he might reasonably expect to possess, as to subject him to severe penalty by this Court. With regard to the debts of the two opposing creditors who appear here to-day, it is noticeable that the first (that of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association) was incurred through an advance made on the 4th February 1865, to the extent of Rs. 7,000, absolutely without any security whatever. That is an instance of what Mr. Green has very properly advanced, that the parties who borrowed for the purposes of share speculations were by no means the only persons in fault, but that the Banks which were so ready to advance without security were at least equally in fault. That argument applies strongly in the case of the creditor I have named, but not even in respect to that does it apply to the Agra and Masterman's Bank. In regard to it, however, it must be borne in mind that the value of the twenty Bank of Bombay shares which were deposited in security was high at the time when the loan was negotiated; and although, by any reasonable means, it may be treated as one which was made to the insolvent at a time when he had no reasonable expectations of being able to refund it. But that is not the question. The question is, looking at the whole schedule, were the debts of the insolvent such as to go beyond any reasonable expectations which he at the time of contracting them ought to have entertained of being able to pay the same? And taking all the circumstances into consideration—taking into consideration the smallness of the ship, the facility with which Banks made loans, the fact that this unfortunate person has, ever since he filed his petition in August last, been debarred from embarking in any business—taking into consideration, also, the circumstance that he has been imprisoned at the suit of a creditor for a period of nearly two months;—although I cannot say that there has not been an amount of reckless trading which deserves the animadversion of the Court, still I am not disposed to go further than this, that the insolvent shall be discharged after he has been imprisoned at the suit of the opposing creditor for two calendar months from this date. That seems to me sufficient to meet the justice of the case. Before the insolvent is discharged he will require to amend his schedule in accordance with the report of the Examiner.

The Court allowed costs to the Agra and Masterman's Bank, but not to the other opposing creditor.

In re Rustomjee Merwanjee Narelwalla.

This insolvent (who was the partner of A. B. Collett) applied, through Mr. Fergusson, that the hearing of his case might be adjourned till next Court day, to allow him time to amend his schedule. The amendments he wished to make were such as appeared to be necessary from the report of the Examiner in the foregoing case.

The application was granted.

In re John Dwyer.

This matter was further adjourned till next Court day, the report of the Examiner not having been received.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—What has become of the "Western India Hotel Company, Limited"? Is the project ever to be carried out? If not, the funds had better be distributed to the shareholders at once; as in these *hard-up* days a little ready money would be very acceptable. Q. R.

22nd May.

MR. GEORGE LATHAM'S GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A more wretched display of egotism and ignorance has seldom been made in any newspaper than that contained in Mr. Latham's letter about Mr. Addis's *affixes*. If we are to have a self-constituted public censor of Mr. Latham's calibre, we had better imitate, without delay, the useful measure adopted by the timid American who saw with alarm the new societies springing up in shoals around him. He affixed to his name the talismanic letters M. N. S. I. P. This act, however, brought around him a hundred inquisitive friends who all begged and prayed to know what new body the letters represented, for such as M. N. S. I. P. were decidedly new. The wretched man could only gasp M. N. S. I. P. "member, of, no, society, in, particular!"

But Mr. George Latham "sees with pain that every tyro "have" the presumption to affix C. E. to his name, and discovers that "it is a Royal Road to learning *made easy*." We always thought the "Royal Road" signified the *ease*, and that there lay the gist or pith of the old saying.

Mr. Latham himself is not likely to add many letters to his name representative of high honours achieved in literary composition, but no one would have cared to criticise Mr. Latham's Grammar had he confined himself to his own province of a private citizen, whose movements to and fro do not affect the planets, and whose career through life is only marked now and then by some slight bubble on the surface, a dismissal from a Reclamation Company, or a defiance of our worthy Mr. Desabhoy Framjee and the Bailiffs of the Police Court.

There are other societies Mr. Latham has evidently not joined, and we would advise him to put aside his bitterness of spirit and strike for the banner of the society of *friends*, before those he counts as such have irrecoverably deserted him. M. N. S. I. P.

Bombay, 22nd May.

ADDIS *versus* LATHAM.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of the 21st instant, I notice a letter signed George Latham, M. R. I. C. E., animadverting upon the antecedents of Mr. W. J. Addis, C. E.; and as I intend this to be a direct contradiction to the assertions contained therein, I beg you will kindly afford this a space in your next. It is clear that the tone of that communication betrays, to say the least, an amount of vindictiveness, whilst at the same time it professes to show Mr. Latham as the champion of the rights and privileges of the profession, if, according to Mr. Latham's own statement, being a M. I. C. E. is a profession at all, for no other can it refer to. Mr. Latham, I think, will own that the degree of C. E. was never conferred on him at home or abroad, and only enjoyed the privilege of M. I. C. E. an affix obtainable by any one professing to concur in the advancement of Engineering branches, and engaged in those pursuits. Now, Mr. Editor, with reference to the point at issue and the preposterously absurd and sweeping statements contained in Mr. Latham's letter before the public, I beg to state that Mr. Addis' antecedents, based on facts and within my own personal knowledge, are briefly as follows:—Mr. Addis was for seven years in the Madras and Mysore Public Works Departments, five of which in the capacity of an Executive Engineer. Subsequently he was engaged by the Madras Railway Company as an Engineer, and after acquitting himself creditably, he was promoted by better prospects in the undertaking of a contract under the same Company for the Construction of Permanent Way. After the completion of the above contract, the Company, being desirous of securing Mr. Addis's services, entered into a contract for the maintenance of a portion of their road, in which work he was engaged till a couple of years ago, when the thriving condition of this Presidency and the earnest solicitations of a gentleman in this place induced him to leave and come here. These are the facts connected with this much vexed question, and no production of imaginations nor hallucinations, under the influence of which some of our would-be champions would write. There can be no mistake as to the result if the question of the case Addis *versus* Latham went before our Courts,—I am &c. R. MANLEY DIXON.

WRECK OF THE "MAHARAJ."

To the Editor of the India-Prakash.

SIR,—I left Goa on Monday morning at 11-30, and there were about nine first class and a hundred and fifty deck passengers. At about five in the evening we came to Vingola, and left the Malwan, where we arrived at about 11 in the night. The steamer was at first anchored here in a safe place, but immediately after the Malwan agent of the Company came on board and requested the captain to go close to the shore, the captain consented without consulting the engineer or the mate, and moved the steamer, telling the agent to direct the compradore to show the way. The agent's proceedings I was on the bridge, and said to the mate "What do you mean by all this? You seem to hear every body." He said he was very sorry for what passed, but had been obliged to comply over the captain. Immediately after we felt a shock at the bottom of the steamer, and I said to the mate "there we are done up," and prepared for our watery grave. But in an instant the engineer saved the vessel from a perilous position, and left for Jaitapore, where we arrived at about 10 in the morning of Tuesday the 8th May (the memorable day during my life-time.) At this place, by the time the steamer was at first anchored from the shore, but the Company's agent at this place sent a servant to get in the steamer close to the shore, as he had some property to land. The mate refused to land the boats could not come so far. To this the captain consented and steered his course to the place, in accordance with the agent's wishes.

The specie and passengers were then received, and the steamer left for the next port. We had a pilot from Jaitapore to direct our course, but the captain asked Mr. Raffin (the mate) to let the pilot go away as he did not want his services. The steamer was stopped and the pilot went away in his boat back to Jaitapore, and at about 12 o'clock, while the steamer was at full speed, she ran on to the Ambooghur reef, chiefly on account of the captain's negligence, in not giving proper directions to the s eersman. She instantly rolled on both sides causing sudden suffocation and a alarm on the deck, and immediately after she was filled with water with violent force, the poop and the bridge being the only safe places left for passengers to remain on board until assistance could be got. After this alarm, and in their terror, seeing that there was no chance of help for at least three hours after the mishap, many jumped overboard with small pieces of wood cut out of the steamer, and embarked themselves to the mercy of Heaven. The steamer had three jolly-boats, but only one of them was in a sound condition, the others having been broken and lost. In this several passengers and khallasees went to Ambooghur shore to procure boats, but to no avail until the mate himself sent before. He along succeeded in getting boats.

The captain is a Dane and does not know any native language. Neither does he know English well to speak or write, and had it not been for the exertions of Mr. Raffin in procuring boats and men along with the help of Mr. Rowjee Framjee, the Sirkarkoon, and A. B. Cola, and a servant, waiting for Mr. Raffin with a pretty wide boat to jump in, as the small boats could not come near, while the steamer was rolling. The mate then came on with good boats and landed us all safe to the Ambooghur shore along with twenty other men and women who were warned by me to remain on board until a good boat should come.

Those words to express nor describe Mr. Raffin's energy and skill in throwing the children into the boats without any harm whatsoever to them, the youngest child on board being three months old.

It is by the utmost all alive were landed ashore. Everybody then began to look for his friends and brother passengers, and it then turned out that nearly forty men were missing. The night was passed on the rocks and on beds with the sky for a covering, as not a rag was saved enough to cover bodies properly except what was on person. The total loss of passengers' valuables is estimated at Rs. 30,000, and the ship Judge's property is computed at Rs. 14,000. There were other gentlemen who suffered similar losses.

The next evening, that is on Wednesday, all the unfortunate passengers were taken back to Jaitapore, and from this day till Friday the dead bodies that came ashore were twelve, and I do not know how many more have been found since I left for Bombay.

I am of opinion that the disaster and the loss of valuable lives were owing undoubtedly:—

To the culpable negligence of the managers and directors of the Company in giving trial and temporary commands of a passenger steamer to a man totally unacquainted with the Coast.

Secondly,—As I am told, I am told, a squabble with the khalassees &c. while on his down trip, and consequently the steersman did not perform his duty well.

Thirdly,—That the captain refused the assistance of the pilot at Jaitapore and sent him away from the steamer, while he (the pilot) was properly directing the course.

Fourthly—That he heard and consented to whatever one told him, to gain his own object, without consulting the mate or the engineer.

Fifthly—That he never referred to the chart before he consented to the wishes of the agents requested him to, nor did he ever refer to it during the voyage.

I now only wish Government will order a court of inquiry to be instituted at once, as many children have been made orphans owing to this calamity. I know one of the passengers, a servant of one of the captains in the P. and O. Company's service who has two sons, and who is now in a watery grave. This poor man has some money in local banks. Now how are his children to get it?

A PASSENGER.

THE CASE OF THE S. S. NEMESIS.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—With reference to the trial of Mr. Brevet Branch Pilot Bond, which took place on Saturday last, in connection with the grounding of the Mail steamer *Nemesis* on her last outward voyage, and which resulted in an honorable acquittal, it is to be hoped that the great and unmerited injustice which he has suffered, by being prematurely suspended from employment, will be at once set right by the Lieutenant-Governor to rectify the mistake that has been made, by allowing him the usual average of his monthly income, during the time that he has been thus wrongfully suspended.

Regarding this trial, one of the most extraordinary in the annals of the Marine Court, it is worthy of remark that, although the prosecution declined to call any witness on the part of the defence, yet he was enabled to establish his innocence, in the most satisfactory manner, by the statements of the very witnesses produced by the prosecution.

Of the contradictory and self-convicting manner in which the evidence of the P. and O Company's officers was de livered, it is needless here to dwell upon; but it certainly was a matter of astonishment and alarm on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the community at large, that an independant gentleman was appointed Judge, who so ably discharged his duty, and that the Jury was composed of men, whose characters and abilities are so well known in Calcutta, as to defy the slightest criticism on their verdict. In conclusion, may I be permitted to enquire whether the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company deem such Bridge compasses the safest means to be employed for the navigation of their ships,—laden as a rule with, perhaps, the most valuable freight in the world,—through the most dangerous and intricate waters known in the science of navigation.

Calcutta, May 14, CIVILIAN.

II.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—As an officer of the S. S *Nemesis*, upon whom, by the decision of the Marine Court of Saturday, the 12th instant, a gratuitous stigma rests with regard to the grounding of that ship, I beg to submit to you the following article, trusting you will have the kindness to insert it.

To any committee of nautical gentlemen.

1stly.—Can any man, who is not *grossly* careless, set a course by a compass which is corked, without discovering that fact?

2ndly.—Is it not a well-known fact among nautical men, that no compass on board a steamer is reliable, which is placed close to the funnel.

3rdly.—Is any Pilot justified in setting a course by compass without informing an officer of the ship that it is his wish to do so, in order that he may be informed what the variation is on the de ired course? And in the event of his not doing so, is he not liable to be out one or even two points on that course?

4thly.—Is a Pilot justified in steering a course by compass when within sight of the undermentioned points—

Spit Buoy, Saugor Long Sands lg. } E. by N.
Anchoring Buoy " E. by N. } Mag. Bgs.
Upper Gaspar Light " S. E.
Saugor Light House " N. E. by N

Can any man, his own leadsman's evidence, "When she struck, there was a black buoy 30 fathoms astern;" yet, forsooth, totally ignoring all this, the ship is said to have gone ashore, in consequence of the bridge compass not being reliable.

5thly.—Can any man be steering a compass course, who is sitting 18 feet away from the compass (asking his dinner), and porting and starboarding without rising from his chair?

6thly.—That Mr. Bond *did* alter the ship's course without consulting the compass is proved by my evidence, corroborated by the Quarter-Master; any further proof being required on that point, an examination of the 3rd officer, Mr. Jones, will render it.

7thly.—Lastly, from the assertion, that Mr Bond was steering by this corked compass, to be true, is he for *one* moment justified in doing so, in the face of having been told by Captain Bewley (an hour before ship struck) by the words "that course was out of order, and that we never used it;" also, "when you wish to steer a course let me know, and I will set it by the standard compass," the same being said in the hearing of Mr. Balfour, 4th officer?

Your readers will, doubtless, be surprised that the above facts were not made apparent in yesterday's printed evidence; but, when I state that the Officers of the S. S. *Nemesis*, who appeared in evidence, were requested not to address the Jury on *general* facts connected with the case, but simply and *briefly* to confine themselves to the answers of questions put to them, the mystery is explained.

A further examination will most surely verify the above statements, and is earnestly wished for by the Officers of the S. S. *Nemesis*.—Yours, &c.,

T. DREVER LEISK, 2nd Officer.
Signature of Officers.
BARNARD R. TUPLIN, 3rd Officer.
ARTHUR V. JONES, 3rd Officer.
W. B. BALFOUR, 4th Officer.

III.

P. and O. S. S. *Nemesis*,
Calcutta, 5th May 1866.

TO CAPTAIN JNO. PATERSON,
Supdt. P. and O. S. N. Co., Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—Having just seen Mr. Bond's letter to Captain Lowe, Master Attendant, in which he states that I declined to sign a report, alluding to the circumstance of the bridge compass being a fixture in consequence of its piece of cork being on the spindle, and by which he steadied the ship's head, and which was only discovered by me after the grounding of the *Nemesis*, fearing it may leave a wrong impression on the minds of the Directors, both on myself and yourself, and being now about to proceed to England, I have to state that, in my opinion, the cork in question had nothing whatever to do with the grounding of the vessel, as, from the time of our leaving Calcutta up to that of her taking the ground, Mr. Bond *never steered any course by compass*, and only looked into the bridge once, about from four to five minutes before the ship touched, making the remark to me, "that it appeared not to work, and that he should want to steer by it by-and-by." I told him, "That compass is out of order, and we never use it; when you want to steer a course tell me the true course you want to steer, and I will set it by the standard compass."

With respect to not signing the report, as it would injure me in the estimation of the Directors, I certainly declined to sign the first report he brought me, in which he stated, "that he shaped a course by compass," telling him, "that I could not sign it, as no course had been steered by compass;" at the same time saying, "What do you think the Directors would say to me, if I allowed you to steer a course by a compass which I myself had written home to say was of no use?" I may mention at the same time that, when I took the cork off the spindle of the compass, her head by the true was north-east, to which I called Mr. Bond's attention: and which, in his letter to Captain Howe, he seems to have forgotten.

With regard to the wanton negligence of the managers and directors of the Company in giving trial and temporary commands of a passenger steamer to a man totally unacquainted with the Coast,

Secondly,—As I am told, I am told, a squabble with the khalassees &c. while on his down trip, and consequently the steersman did not perform his duty well.

Thirdly,—That the captain refused the assistance of the pilot at Jaitapore and sent him away from the steamer, while he (the pilot) was properly directing the course.

Fourthly—That he heard and consented to whatever one told him, to gain his own object, without consulting the mate or the engineer.

Fifthly—That he never referred to the chart before he consented to the wishes of the agents requested him to, nor did he ever refer to it during the voyage.

I now only wish Government will order a court of inquiry to be instituted at once, as many children have been made orphans owing to this calamity. I know one of the passengers, a servant of one of the captains in the P. and O. Company's service who has two sons, and who is now in a watery grave. This poor man has some money in local banks. Now how are his children to get it?

A PASSENGER.

THE CASE OF THE S. S. NEMESIS.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—As I see you have deemed my extract from my diary headed "The chronicles of Budgepore" worthy of insertion, I would request, through you, to let the great danger a European incurs in bringing to justice any native subordinate for wrong doing. OLD MORTALITY.

I have already given some description of Budgepore, its locale, &c., and shall therefore say no more on that head here.

In 183— there was an overseer in the Public Works Department stationed there, named Thomas Clarke. He had been a private soldier once, had taken a discharge and obtained employment in the department in which he remained till his death, which took place under the most distressing circumstances, so distressing that it is painful for me to recall them to memory and put them down in writing.

It happened that the head native in the department under Clarke, named Omichund, embezzled some public money. This Omichund was a sharp man, one of a type very commonly met with. He was an eminently useful man, and he knew it, and, like most clever people, was prone to get into the good graces of the civilians. If any of them wanted anything done to their houses or gardens, Omichund was sent for. He of course never took a contract himself, that would have been improper, as he was in Government employ, but he always brought a man to take the contract, and the work was always well done and on reasonable terms. In this way he had managed for as far as to see that the interest of the "huzoors" were well looked after, and the "huzoors" themselves put to no trouble. He was a wealthy man and kept a number of horses, and whenever any of the "sahibs" wanted to lay a dak to a neighbouring station, or to the foot of the hills, which was only about sixty miles off, Omichund's horses were always promptly laid on. Europeans, Eurasians and one other ways, which I need not particularise, this man managed to worm himself into the attachment of the civilians, especially the younger ones, and went to the hills steadily every year and who was accordingly glad to get up to the hills himself once or twice during the season, on which occasions Omichund's horses were found very convenient.

Poor Clarke, he was one of the kindest of men, and he married when he got the appointment, and at the time I speak of had six children, his pretty wife still retaining her good looks, and she was a pretty little body, the daughter of European parents. Her father had been an old pensioner, and Budgepore being a favourite station, with a number of little bungalows and gardens all about in the outskirts of the town, the old couple soon managed to get a little place of residence. Mrs. Clarke's house-keeping was perfection, as with their narrow means she managed to bring up her children and look after the house, which was always tidy and well kept, as well as the pretty little garden which surrounded it. Her children were always clean and nicely dressed, and she herself like a good wife was very careful about her personal appearance, and was always ready to welcome her husband with a smile when he came back from his office or his work in the evening. They were very regular attendants at our little church, and altogether though the great folk in the station troubled not their heads about them, I will be bound to say there was no happier home and no more decent, respectable family in Budgepore, than that of Clarke's.

Poor Clarke! he was too conscientious to allow the misdeeds of Omichund to pass unnoticed, and though, as he told me afterwards, he had a presentiment on good reasons, that he thought it his duty to bring the charge he did against him for misappropriating the public money. He did not succeed in proving it, though there could have been no moral doubt that the man was guilty. However, the case was brought before the magistrate, and what with the extreme difficulty of getting any witnesses to come forward against a man of so much influence, and with which the good opinion always entertained of Omichund by the officers of the station, the charge fell to the ground and Clarke incurred some odium for having brought it.

It was about a year after this that Mrs. Clarke came over to me one morning crying bitterly, to tell me that her husband had been that morning arrested on a charge of murder, and the magistrate was then investigating the case. She begged of me to come with her, as that the night before her husband had been called out to speak to a man who had come to see him on some business connected with his office, and on coming out, taking in his hand a little switch-cane which he always carried with him, especially when he went out after dark, because their garden was infested with snakes and once or twice he had narrowly escaped being bitten by one. On coming back rather disturbed in mind and told her that he had done what he very seldom did, struck the man across the shoulder with the switch, because he had been insolent to him. He expressed regrets for what he had done, but said he had never been so insulted before by any native or European. They shortly after retired for the night. After they had been in bed about an hour or so, Clarke, who happened to be awake, heard sounds in the garden, as if people were about approbending thieves. She got up and looked out and saw one of the two men busy among the garden. As there did not appear to be any cause for alarm, and she supposed the men had come to steal a few flowers and shrubs, perhaps, and as they had now left the place, she returned to bed, and they overslept and got up late next morning, and the servant came in to say that the gardener was waiting outside. Clarke's statement and disbelieved that of the natives. All he said was, that he differed with us, and believed the natives, and that as a magistrate he was bound to believe and act upon the evidence of a number of officials in support of the unsupported statement of a prisoner. Of course they took care that none of these outrages should be committed while any of us were by, but we could not remain with them all day, and no sooner were our backs turned than the tormentors commenced their malicious work upon their victim.

It is a painful story. Mrs. Clarke from going backward and forward to the jail in the heat of the sun was prostrated with fever, and the consolation of her visits was thenceforward denied to her husband. This last blow proved too much, and I was one day called to go and see her. I found her very ill. I went with the doctor and found him in that stifling hot room stretched upon his wretched charpoy, with the shadow of death plainly darkening over him.

There had been one or two cases of cholera in the jail, and the depression caused by the painful circumstances in which he had been placed, exposed him very much to the influence of that disease which seems to affect the mental almost as much as the corporeal part of our frame. He was past recovery when I went in. I had put my prayer book in my pocket as I left the house, for a presentiment came upon me that something of the sort was the matter. He took my hand as I seated myself beside him, and in a very faint voice asked after his wife. She was worse. He murmured "It is the will of God." He said, in answer to my question, that he felt no pain, though he had suffered dreadfully during the night. He was calm and resigned. I poured into his willing ear the consolatory words of Holy Writ and remained with him till the last and so did the doctor, and when we both came away we were grieved that it was too late, before we could speak. On our way home we visited poor Clarke's cottage. Alas, what a change was here! The little rooms which used to be so neat and tidy and cheerful, were all in disorder, the carpets unswept for days, the furniture untouched. The children had all been taken away by a kind neighbour, the wife of one of the pensioners, who lived close by. Mrs. Clarke was the only occupant of the once happy home, being in a most deplorable state of mind, and that her self-control was entirely gone. She was in a state bordering on frenzy, and I was glad to get her away from the house, and to the house of a native tenant woman who had been brought up in the family and remained with her in her hour of trial.

Why linger over these painful reminiscences.

The bereaved widow was herself sinking. The fever had left her indeed, but she was too much weakened to rally. In a few days she asked after her husband. I was obliged to tell her. Poor soul! it would be a comfort rather than a distress to her to know, that he she loved had already gone before her and was even now waiting to welcome her with his old loving smile. She closed her eyes; my hand was still on hers. I felt a convulsive twitching of her slender fingers, and saw her breast heave with a stifled sob, and all was over. She had met her husband in a land where the cry of the widow and the orphan and the oppressed is never pleaded in vain.

The house and garden and furniture were sold the week after, and Omichund purchased them.

The next week the case was sent back from Calcutta. The grand jury had thrown out the bill.

Ten years after I was one day talking to an old mali I had had some three or four years in my service, for I was fond of gardening. His child had been ill of fever, and some quinine and medicines I had given the old mali for him, brought the patient round. He expressed the utmost gratitude to me and volunteered the following story, which he said he had long wanted to tell me, but had felt afraid. It was then ten years before he had been bribed by a present of six rupees to go one evening to the house of a "sahib" who lived there, (pointing in the direction of what had been poor Clarke's cottage) and to take with him a bundle of grass, if possible, to induce him to strike him, he was then to go away to a village in another district several miles off, where as long as he remained, he would receive two rupees a month. He did so, and had received the two rupees regularly for four or five years he said, when it suddenly ceased, and he then, he said, he hardly knew why, came back to Budgepore with his family to seek work. He did not know what he was paid for, or why he had been asked to insult the "sahib" and induce him to stride him. But as he left the garden that evening, he recollected, he said, seeing two policemen on the road outside, and by them underneath the wall there was something wrapped up in cloth, which looked like a man's body. He was afraid to take any notice of it or to say anything about it. But he had heard that it was Omichund who had supplied the money which was paid to him.

I sent a report of the circumstance to the Lieutenant Governor and received a reply in the usual form from the Secretary, saying that he was desired to return His Honor's thanks for the information given, but His Honor did not exactly understand to what it had reference.

OLD MORTALITY.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

THE FAMINE IN ORISSA.

CALCUTTA, 15TH MAY.

I AM sorry to say that the intelligence from the districts of Orissa is daily assuming a darker and more harrowing complexion. There can no longer be any doubt that a great famine is in the lands, and this, it is said, is attributable to two causes, (1) to discontinuance by the Government of the manufacture of salt, and (2), to the failure of the rice crop last year. Large classes of the population had earned their livelihood for years by the manufacture of salt, and the trade was one largely invested by father and son for a longer time than I care to calculate. This was especially so in the neighbourhood of the Chilka Lake between Ganjam and Pooree, and the Government resolution drove these men to the plough to which, of course, they were little accustomed. The little capital they possessed was soon invested in other channels, for years the rains have been scanty, the consequence being utter ruin. It was here that the famine first appeared, and, by latest accounts, numbers have perished, the stronger and the able bodied having fled to Calcutta and the stations nearer Calcutta, abandoning, it is said, their wives and children to their horrible fate. I can scarcely believe this, and yet I have got the fact from a letter written by one who is on the spot. They lived as best they could on leaves, berries, and roots, till cholera stepped mercifully in and carried them off in crowds. I say "mercifully," for surely it was in kindness that that disease cut short sufferings as acute as any conceivable. From this spot, the famine rapidly spread, till at this present moment of writing, it has seized the whole province of Orissa. Those who live in the towns are said to be somewhat better off, as each of these places has a small quantity of grain, which enables the inhabitants to keep body and soul together, but the condition of the agricultural section of the people is something terrible to contemplate. Driven from their misery, they have formed themselves into large gangs, and robberies and dacoities are of daily occurrence. They scent food afar off and fall upon it like vultures, whilst, if they are arrested and punished, they live in clover in jail, where they have nothing to fear, no matter how horrible the things outside may be. The number of such offences and of petty thefts of grain has so largely increased, that the police are "quite unequal to the crisis," for where every second or third man is a thief, it must be quite impossible to punish all. Judges and magistrates are equally overwhelmed, so that the Courts may nearly be said to be closed. The jails are crowded that all distinctions of caste, colour, and creed are at an end. It is said that a Hindoo girl did not hesitate to steal some food from the house of a Mahomedan woman, who detecting her in the act, brandied her in the face with a bot knife! I am glad, however, to say that the Government of the province at last are awaking to the consciousness of the fact that a large province is starving at their threshhold. Subscriptions are beginning to flow in more freely to the fund opened by Messrs. Sykes & Co., and as more detailed information is supplied, I have no doubt the assistance will be larger. It is to be regretted that the native papers are already beginning to create dissensions and strife, by complaining that the amount already subscribed has been sent to certain missionaries for distribution, although the latter have declared that they distinctly recognise the right of the heathen to assistance in such a crisis, and that they have, and are, helping them as freely as they do the native Christians.

But this is not all, for tidings have reached us of a famine in Kishnagunj, and another in Tirhoot. In the former, the people are living on roots and grass and dying in scores, whilst in Tirhoot, as an eminent merchant in Calcutta told me, they are dying by the thousand. An indigo planter, whilst riding along, overtook a wretched woman and her infant who had laid down by the side of the street to die. He was far from his own house, his factory, from food, and from the station, and he was therefore compelled, sorely against his will, to leave them unrelieved. These are scenes which once seen can never be forgotten, and the which remind us of our hideous ingratitude to a bounteous God, who has filled all things round us with plenteousness.

A very important case has just been decided on the Appellate Side of the High Court, which involves consequences of very great pith and moment, but of which, strange to say, not one of the daily papers has taken the slightest notice. The case may be stated briefly as follows. A native Christian in Calcutta sued to recover possession of his wife and three children, the latter being minors. The case came on before the Principal Sudder Ameen, a native, I fancy. The woman filed the singular plea, that the lapse of her husband from Hindooism was, *ipso facto*, an evacuation on his part of his right of guardianship of his children, as well as of his claim upon her for conjugal rights. The Sudder Ameen refuted the first of these and admitted the second, and accordingly decreed that the children should be given up to the father. The case was then appealed to the District Judge with, however, the same result. Determined not to surrender her children, (and how rational is the feeling) the poor woman appealed again to the High Court, and the case was placed in the hands of Justices Campbell and Kemp. The result, however, was the same, the husband being declared to be the rightful guardian of his children, not reformed, as regards possession of his wife, to the new Act for the dissolution of marriages of native converts. You may possibly remember that this Act has left all questions of guardianship and of the right to custody of the persons of the children in such cases, to "the General Law of the land," and that law declares unmistakably that so long as corruption and profligacy cannot be proved against the father, his right to the custody of the children remains unaffected by the circumstance of his conversion to any creed from that of his forefathers. You will see, however, from the annexed decision of the Judges before whom this case was tried, that the letter is of little or no avail this question as (I think) Sir Colly Scotland adopted in Madras, and Sir William Barton first pointed out.

Under the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1832, it is enacted that in certain suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, caste, and all religious usages and institutions between parties of the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions respectively, the law of their respective religions is to be administered; but in respect of all other suits between any parties, and all suits of every kind in which both parties are not of the same persuasion, the only law is that of justice, equity, and good conscience. Upon this provision of the law, the pleader for the appellant seeks to argue that on principle of justice, equity, and good conscience the custody of the children should remain with the wife, and not with the father, because, he says, at the time of the marriage it was understood, and as a matter of fact, it was enacted, that the parties should remain Hindoos, and therefore one of the parties having abandoned the Hindoo religion should not be permitted to claim the children, the fruit of the marriage to the one of the party who continues in the religion which they both professed at the time of the contract of *connubium*.

This contention may possibly admit of reasonable argument. You will, however, think that even if there were no further provision of law, this equitable claim, in behalf of the mother, would prevail to such an extent as to override the very strongest natural right of the father, the right of the custody of his own children. But be that as it may, I think that we are relieved of all questions regarding the construction of the Regulation by the express provision of Act XXI. of 1850, which so far extends the principle of Regulation VII. of 1832 that, whereas the last mentioned Regulation contained an express provision to the effect that only those cases of the parties to a suit should not be of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion, the law of their religion should not be permitted to operate to deprive either of any "*property*," to which he may be entitled, Act XXI. of 1850, I repeat, so far extends that provision as to enact that no law or usage hitherto in force shall inflict on any person who renounces his or her religion any forfeiture of "right in property" the word "right" being superadded.

It seems too clear that the right to the custody of children is a right within the meaning of Act XXI. of 1850.

I have no doubt that if the children, even though not legally major for the purposes of property, had arrived at that age of discretion that they could plead an intelligent and distinct preference for the Hindoo religion, the Court would probably not forcibly deliver them up to the father. But that is not alleged in this case. The exact age of the two elder children is not precisely mentioned, but as the youngest was under four years old, a mere infant, and as it has not been pleaded that the others are very much older, we may presume that the two elder children are of such an age, that while it is no longer necessary for them to remain with the mother for purposes of nurture, they are not capable of fully judging and acting for themselves, with regard to religion.

Then being so, I think that the Judge rightly ordered the two elder children to be delivered up, and rightly ordered that the third child be delivered up when emerging from the mere state of infancy, it reached the age of four years.

The judgment of the Principal Sudder Ameen and Judge in this case are extremely exhaustive and good, and I altogether concur with them.

As you can easily imagine, this decision will cause great excitement among the natives here, but it is difficult to see that they have any *rational* grounds for objecting to it. They allege that the child born in Hindoo wedlock ought not to be consigned to another faith, so long as one of its parents remains a Hindoo. I commend this argument to you as one illustrative of the singular confusion of ideas which marks the declaration of these educated natives, whenever the religious element is introduced into any question. They are not, however, likely to go such much further than violence, and so we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that, in the first place, right and justice have been done, and that, in the next, Hindoo women will think twice before they select the abominable state of widowhood, rather than go with their children to occupy an honourable position at the head of their husband's house, though that husband be a Christian.

But Mr. Scott Moncrieff, an eminent merchant in this city, and a partner of Messrs. Gisborne and Co., has sent a shell into the enemy's camp which will cause a tremendous sensation. He delivered a lecture not long ago at the General Assembly's Institution, in which he pointed to the fact that the principal feature of Bengallee character, is its untrustworthiness. I will send you a copy of the lecture as early as possible, and you will then see that if this gentleman ever expected to convince the vainest and most arrogant set of men on the face of the truth, by telling them the truth, he never made a greater mistake in his life. The burden of the lecture may be said to be this, that whilst in European nations there are men who rise in life and accomplish their purposes by unseemly and dishonest means, yet *society* never fails to condemn them, and to inevitably lifts up its voice and brands the offender. In Bengal, on the contrary, the man who secures wealth and position, is bowed down to, worshipped, and applauded, no matter how dirty and dishonest the weapons he used in securing that position. This is the father and son of Europe, the sun at noon day, and every one that knows this people, knows this also, that native society looks with profound admiration on the trickster who by craft and cunning has succeeded in "doing" others out of their rights, and is regarded as a "devilish clever fellow." Applause mixed with a strong hint of envy follows such a man wherever he goes, and in short, Bengallee society worships the golden villain with great unction. But although we know this to be fact, Young Bengal will never allow it, and their excessive vanity and morbid sensitiveness defy all attempts to convince them of the truth.

BENGAL.

FAILURES.—It is said that a number of native firms in Burra Bazaar are closing business and disposing of their property with the intention of going through the Insolvent Court. There have been, in consequence, between five and six suits filed, 1,000 each, daily instituted in the Small Cause Court, for the past week, all short date summonses, the creditors representing the closing of the shops as their ground for the application.—*Englishman*, May 16.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—It is the intention of the Judges of this Court, one of this Court, and of the High Court, for their opinion, a very important question with reference to the mode in which seizures are at present effected by the Bailiffs of the former Court. According to the practice which obtains in the High Court, a Bailiff armed with a writ, has the power of breaking open the lock of a shop, door, or godown, in which goods may be deposited, and which, provided there is room, may be used as a dwelling house. The Small Cause Court Act is altogether silent about the Bailiff's of that Court breaking open locks, and the Judges are of opinion that the legislature could never have intended this great facilities should be afforded to su

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roger, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HOSE, and MANSETT.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London.....J. R. S. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Holdsworth & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 40,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" " 12 " 6 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Remittances.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay 15th May 1866.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 1, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOZZEY, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Colin, London, and Colin & Co., Bombay).
C. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Harvey & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FRASER, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustin Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ..... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
1 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d.
Demand on Bank of England ..... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills,—otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 25th April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mo' sights above £50 ... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 61 days' sight. } 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 40,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, or for short notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on the purchase or sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital—1,200,000 *(one million two hundred thousand sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £30 each,* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ..... 32, MOORGATE STREET, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 2 per cent. per annum,
do. do. 6 do. 3 do.
do. do. 12 do. 4 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight ..... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 " ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 " ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4 : Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 18th April 1866

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED IN India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—C. J. FARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA :—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Nynee Tal, and Behrogtur (Assam).

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ..... at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee ; *and on every large Town in India, Australia and Continental Europe, also on Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transact Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends as they become half-yearly due when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of 4 per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—30, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" " 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 3 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 2 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 1 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અઁડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

चि इंडीअन पेनिंसुला लंडन अंड चायना बॅंक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
6 " " ... 5 "
12 " " ... 6 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M. : Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000.

Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. ALLEN, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. do. ... at 2s. 1d. "
3 do. do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0¼d. "

INTEREST.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 12 do. 5 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends realized on account of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક ઑફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના એન્ડ જેપેન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बॅन्क ऑफ हींदुस्थान चायना अॅन्ड जपान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up £1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund 100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHERO FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LARKEN, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. E. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Manchs, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Maurice, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

Committee in Bombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON .....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank, (Established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand only.*

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 200 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.

Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank *free of charge.*

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited, Bombay.

A. THOMSON, Manager.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP .....£200,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Bernsdale, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAHA, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HERAALAL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
F. E. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. BUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINDSOR, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London ..... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in these places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent,
National Bank of India, Bombay 10th May 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund Ten Lakhs.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The London and Cty. Tz Bank.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand do. 2s. 0¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 3 do. at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. Scotland ..... } 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Ireland ..... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London. Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

Bills at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £5 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ..... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ..... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK GIESLER & CO., London :—
CHAMPAGNE...Quarts Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, F. Kehrman 30
Hock do. 30
Schwarzhofberg, choice do. 36
Johannisberg, choice do. 76
Still Hochheim do. 21
Hock, 1857 L. Meyer, Bass 24

CLARETS.

Chateau Milon 16
Light Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases 48
Strong Claret do. 60
Valinay Burgundy 29

Claret, Chateau de Frauds 18
Do. Vras Canon 21
Do. Bourgogne Beaumont 24

SHERRIES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry, green seal, shipped by T. Newhouse 38
Champagne Carte Blanche, No. 1 45
Nowrojee Manekjee Wadia, Esq. Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per doz.
Sapoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.

Auditor.

J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
Do. 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
Demand. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 5 " "
12 " " 6 " "

Interest is not allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities, and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing Interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wynonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Martin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab, by Barnard & C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Invalids, or Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

14th March 1866.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES.

WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box ; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box :—

London Times.—" Another most valuable invention is shown here in some Safety Matches, patented by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—" We accompany the safes form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—" The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—" Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT AND MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT AND MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact Packages cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT AND MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable refrigerant qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a Saline Draught. It is particularly suited for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Many manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Powder, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

Holloway's Pills.—The mortality from diarrhœa and bowel complaints is alarmingly high at the present time. That appropriate doses of Holloway's famous Pills will cure all bowel complaints, is known to thousands whose lives have been saved by this excellent remedy. Wh